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**AIRCRAFT**

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**RELATED U.S. APPLICATIONS**

Not applicable.

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**STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED**  
**RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT**

Not applicable.

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**REFERENCE TO MICROFICHE APPENDIX**

Not applicable.

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**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

[0001] The invention relates to an aircraft according to the precharacterizing clause of Claim 1 as well as to a method of 25 manufacturing an aircraft.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

30 [0002] Aircraft are customarily equipped with a cargo compartment, the floor of which is supported against the body and/or a skin of the aircraft by way of supporting elements, in particular floor beams. The cargo compartment is not only used to store freight, such as the passengers' luggage; in 35 addition, various functional units such as water tanks, waste-water tanks, EE racks and similar electronic components are fixed in position there. The processes of installing

these functional components and exchanging them involve considerable effort.

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BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0003] It is the objective of the invention to develop an aircraft and a method for the manufacture thereof further so as to simplify the installation and removal of functional 10 units.

[0004] This objective is achieved in that in an aircraft that incorporates a cargo compartment with a floor and supporting elements, in particular floor beams to support the 15 cargo-compartment floor and connect it to a body or skin of the aircraft, as well as functional units, in particular water tanks, waste-water tanks, EE racks or similar electronic components, the functional units are arranged on pallets or similar support structures by means of which to 20 transport the functional units into the cargo compartment, and these pallets are provided with fixation devices to create a firm connection to the cargo-compartment floor.

[0005] Hence it is an essential point of the invention that 25 the functional units, which are normally regarded as permanently installed parts of an aircraft, are now considered transportable units that can be moved into and out of the cargo compartment as needed. This completely new way 30 of treating the functional units not only offers major advantages for the construction of an aircraft but also greatly facilitates the maintenance work to be done on the aircraft. In particular, an individual functional unit can be serviced, modified or repaired on its own outside the aircraft, and hence in surroundings where the work can be 35 done considerably more comfortably than in the confines of an aircraft cargo compartment. In addition, the techniques used

to work on the functional units can be different from those normally employed inside the (cramped) cargo compartment, i.e. at the place where the functional units are installed.

5 [0006] Preferably the pallets and/or the functional units and/or the cargo-compartment floor comprise junction devices by means of which connection leads or similar functional devices in the functional units can be joined to corresponding connection leads in the aircraft. When the  
10 functional unit is a water tank, such junction devices are sleeves and pieces of tubing through which the necessary connection is made to the aircraft's conduits for water and waste water. In the case of EE racks, they are more complicated structures within the aircraft cabling.

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[0007] The cargo compartment is preferably equipped with guide devices to guide the functional units while they are transported into and within the cargo compartment. Such guide devices can be the guides on the cargo-compartment floor that  
20 are also used for freight pallets. However, separate guide devices can also be provided in order to guide the functional units to particular places, at least in the sections where they are to be finally installed.

25 [0008] The guide devices can also comprise guide rails along side walls and/or on the ceiling of the cargo compartment, which is reasonable in particular when the functional units extend over the entire height and/or width of the cargo compartment. This is the case especially when the pallets  
30 comprise at least sections of partitions that are or can be mounted on them. To regard such partitions as a component of the functional units is likewise an essential idea, which is novel in itself. When partitions (or sections thereof) are mounted on pallets, it is especially easy to move them from  
35 place to place, in order to create subdivisions of the cargo

compartment for particular uses, or to enlarge existing subdivisions or reduce their size.

[0009] Now functional units can be mounted on sections of 5 (or entire) partitions, as has in principle also previously been customary for the installation of certain functional units. In the present case, however, the partitions together with the functional units on their pallet constitute components in themselves, the assembly of which is 10 facilitated by occurring outside the aircraft, after which they can be transported into the cargo compartment and fixed in position there by simple means. The partitions in this case preferably comprise sealing devices to make the junction with the cargo compartment leakproof, so that there is no 15 difficulty in filling the cargo compartment with an extinguisher gas in case of fire.

[0010] In one embodiment of the invention the cargo-compartment floor comprises floor elements connected to the 20 supporting elements to form prefabricated floor modules. This measure makes it possible to assemble the cargo-compartment floor outside the aircraft, including the associated supporting elements, which likewise provides the advantages mentioned above. In this case preferably sections of cable 25 channels, hydraulic conduits, water conduits, electrical leads or similar conducting devices are provided in the floor modules in such a way that, together with conducting devices of the same kind in adjacent floor modules, they form overall conduction systems when the floor modules have been installed 30 in the aircraft. In this way the floor modules simultaneously constitute sections of the conducting devices, branches of which are provided if desired for connection to prespecified sites on the floor elements and/or the functional units. As a 35 result, the construction of conducting systems within the aircraft is made considerably easier. Altogether, then, the floor modules in this embodiment of the invention should

contain not only the complete cabling and drainage etc. for the organs of the cargo-loading system, but should preferably also comprise the complete ducting for the entire aircraft, e.g. the air-conditioner ducts or other cables that are 5 normally only passed through this region of the aircraft. As a result, a considerably more efficient operation during construction of the aircraft as a whole is achieved.

[0011] Preferably assembly elements are provided on the 10 floor elements to produce a mechanically stable connection of adjacent floor elements to one another, during or after installation in the aircraft. It is thus possible to connect the floor elements so that they form a rigid, stable and stiff surface, which endows the whole aircraft with increased 15 stability and considerably strengthens the cargo-compartment floor.

[0012] The floor elements, like the partitions, preferably comprise sealing devices to seal off a space above the floor 20 elements from a space below the floor elements. This sealing is intended to prevent leakage on one hand of liquids such as water that is carried into the cargo compartment as containers are loaded, and on the other hand of gases such as are used to extinguish fires, so that the cargo compartment 25 can be filled with an inert gas to put a fire out. These sealing devices are particularly simple to apply (e.g., in the form of a sprayed-on layer), because the floor modules are assembled outside the cargo compartment and hence are accessible from below.

30 [0013] Preferably leakproof connecting elements are provided to seal the junctions between adjacent floor elements and/or between a floor element and the skin of the aircraft. These sealing elements are in particular constructed so that after 35 installation of a floor module, the floor element of this module is sealed to the adjacent floor element as well as to

the cargo compartment, and a separate, subsequent sealing procedure can be eliminated.

[0014] Preferably drainage devices are provided to carry 5 liquid out of the cargo compartment and transfer the liquid into corresponding drainage devices in adjacent floor modules, so that there is no need to install conduits for the removal of water as a separate operation.

10 [0015] The floor modules are additionally provided with insulation devices to insulate a lower half of the fuselage. As a result, it is not necessary to apply the insulation after installation; instead, it can be applied to the modules 15 while they are outside the aircraft. The insulation devices can either be situated below the floor elements, which in particular is very simply accomplished outside the aircraft, or alternatively (where appropriate, additionally) can be disposed in the region of the supporting elements, near the aircraft skin, if desired. Hence there is no need to work in 20 the restricted region of the aircraft that is underneath the cargo-compartment floor.

[0016] The floor modules also comprise bulkheads or similar partitions, or else fixation devices for the attachment of 25 partitions, such as are customarily installed subsequently in certain sections of the cargo compartment (as explained above). The partitions can thus either already be attached to the floor modules or be attached to pallets and then pushed into the cargo compartment. The partitions preferably consist 30 at least in part of ballistically resistive material, so as to ensure a high degree of reliability. The floor modules can additionally comprise wall linings and/or ceiling linings or similar lining elements, or devices with which to install them, so as to line the surface of the cargo compartment. 35 This likewise makes possible a simplified construction of an aircraft.

[0017] The above-mentioned objective is achieved with regard to the method, for an aircraft comprising a cargo compartment with a cargo-compartment floor, supporting elements, in particular floor beams to support the cargo-compartment floor and to connect it to a body or a skin of the aircraft, and functional units, in particular water tanks, waste-water tanks, EE racks or similar electronic components, in that the functional units are mounted outside the aircraft on pallets or similar supporting structures, after which the mounted functional units are loaded into the aircraft and transported on the cargo-compartment floor to a specified site in the cargo compartment, where the mounted functional units are attached to the cargo-compartment floor. The advantages already explained above are evident in this method.

[0018] Preferably at least sections of partitions are mounted on the pallets or the functional units while outside the aircraft, so that the work of installation is further facilitated.

[0019] Preferred embodiments of the invention will be apparent from the subordinate claims.

[0020] In the following, preferred embodiments of the invention are explained in greater detail with reference to drawings, wherein

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0021] Fig. 1 is a perspective drawing of part of an aircraft fuselage with cargo-compartment floor mostly installed,

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[0022] Fig. 2 shows an example of a functional unit, in this case a tank,

5 [0023] Fig. 3 shows another example of a functional unit, here an EE rack to which a partition has been attached,

[0024] Fig. 4 is a perspective drawing of a floor module,

10 [0025] Fig. 5 is a perspective drawing of a floor module on which functional units have been mounted by way of pallets,

[0026] Fig. 6 is a partial section of a floor module, viewed from below, and

15 15 [0027] Fig. 7 is a partial section of a floor module with connecting leads and transmission sockets.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

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[0028] In the following description, the same reference numerals are used for identical parts or parts with identical actions.

25 25 [0029] As shown in Fig. 1, a body or an (outer) skin 1 of an aircraft encloses within the lower half 6 of the fuselage a cargo compartment 2, in which floor elements 51 form a cargo-compartment floor 3 below which is a bilge space 4. The floor elements 51 are fixed to supporting elements, so-called floor beams 16, which in turn are fixed to the skin 1 of the aircraft.

30 35 [0030] On or at the floor elements 51 are attached surfaces on which to walk, so-called floor panels 52 (see Fig. 4), as well as the customary elements for transporting and securing freight, namely roller elements 11, ball elements 12, latches

13 and powered roller-drive units, so-called PDUs 14, such as are generally provided.

[0031] So that functional units can be installed in the 5 cargo compartment 3, e.g. a water tank 58 as shown in Fig. 2 or an EE rack 56 in Fig. 3, these functional units, i.e. the water tank 58 or the EE rack 56, are mounted on a carrier structure 70, e.g. a pallet. The functional elements are further provided with the appropriate connectors – for 10 instance, in the case of the tank according to Fig. 2 with a pipe connector 61 and an electrical connection lead 73 (for controlling valves) or, in the case of the EE rack according to Fig. 3, with the same kind of electrical connection leads 73.

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[0032] In the embodiment shown in Fig. 3 the EE rack 56 is not the only thing mounted on the pallet 70; instead, a partition 54 with sealing devices 64 is also mounted there to enable the EE rack to be attached to the partition 54 while 20 outside the aircraft.

[0033] When the functional elements 56, 58 on their supporting structures, the pallets 70, are transported into the cargo compartment 3, the equipment intended for freight 25 (containers, pallets etc.) is used for this purpose, namely the roller elements 11, ball elements 12 and PDUs 14. Then, once the functional units have reached their destination in the cargo compartment, they are fixed in position either by the latches 13 also provided for freight or else by means of 30 separate fixation devices 71, such as are shown in Fig. 5. After fixation to the cargo-compartment floor 3, the pipe connectors 61 and/or connection leads 73 are connected to corresponding connectors and connection leads on the cargo-compartment floor or below the floor (by way of appropriate 35 access openings). In the case of a floor made up of modules, transmission sockets 21 are provided on electrical leads 27,

cable channels 23, hydraulic conduits 25, water conduits 26 and the relevant branches 28, so that such electrical, hydraulic or other connections to the corresponding functional units can be created and also, advantageously, to 5 incorporate the entire ducting associated with the aircraft. Such connection leads etc. are shown in particular in Figs. 6 and 7. In addition an insulator 53 is indicated in Fig. 6, by means of which the cargo compartment 3 and/or the bilge space 4 can be thermally insulated from the lower half 6 of the 10 fuselage. Figures 6 and 7 also show sealing devices 40 and leakproof connecting elements 43 and 44, which serve to seal the cargo-compartment floor against the skin 1.

[0034] To drain water away from the cargo-compartment floor 15 appropriate apertures are provided, which open into drainage conduits 46.

[0035] The partitions 54 can - as shown in Fig. 4 - be mounted not only directly on the pallets 70 as in the 20 embodiment according to Fig. 3, but instead be fixed to the cargo-compartment floor 3 by way of separate mounting devices 55.

[0036] Furthermore, the installation of the functional units 25 in the cargo compartment 3 is facilitated by guide devices 74 on the cargo-compartment floor (see Fig. 5), which serve to guide the functional units on their pallets 70 to precisely the place where they are later to be installed, and at which the corresponding connection devices (for signal leads, water 30 conduits etc.) are provided.

[0037] List of reference numerals

1	Body/skin
35 2	Cargo compartment

3	Cargo-compartment floor
4	Bilge space
6	Lower half of fuselage
11	Roller element
5	12 Ball element
	13 Latches
	14 PDU
	16 Floor beam
	21 Transmission socket
10	23 Cable channel
	25 Hydraulic conduit
	26 Water conduit
	27 Electrical lead
	28 Branch
15	30 Assembly elements
	40 Sealing device
	43 Leakproof connecting element
	44 Leakproof connecting element
	46 Drain
20	50,50' Floor module
	51,51' Floor element
	52 Surface for walking
	53 Insulator
	54 Partition
25	55 Fixation device for partition
	56 EE rack
	58 Water tank
	61 Water connector
	64 Sealing device
30	70 Pallet
	71 Fixation device
	72 Electrical connector
	73 Connection lead
	74 Guide device